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SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/23370 and Corr.1 of 9 January 1992, S/23370/Add.1 of 17 January 1992, S/23370/Add.3 of 7 February 1992, S/23370/Add.10 of 26 March 1992, S/23370/Add.11 of 27 March 1992, S/23370/Add.13 of 21 April 1992, S/23370/Add.16 of 11 May 1992, S/23370/Add.19 of 15 June 1992, S/23370/Add.20 and Corr.1 of 16 June 1992, S/23370/Add.21 of 19 June 1992, S/23370/Add.23 of 23 June 1992, S/23370/Add.24 of 24 June 1992, S/23370/Add.26 of 27 July 1992, S/23370/Add.27 of 28 July 1992, S/23370/Add.28 of 29 July 1992, S/23370/Add.29 of 30 July 1992, S/23370/Add.31 of 13 August 1992, S/23370/Add.32 of 19 August 1992, S/23370/Add.35 of 7 September 1992, S/23370/Add.36 of 14 September 1992, S/23370/Add.37 of 21 September 1992, S/23370/Add.40 of 12 October 1992 and S/23370/Add.41 of 19 October 1992.

During the week ending 31 October 1992, the Security Council took action on the following items:

The situation in Mozambique (see S/23370/Add.41)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3125th meeting, held on 27 October 1992, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations. The members of the Council had before them copies of a letter dated 23 October 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council.

The President stated that, following consultations among members of the Security Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement (S/24719) on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has taken note of the letter dated 23 October 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the situation in Mozambique. It expresses its gratitude to the Secretary-General and to his interim Special Representative for their efforts to ensure that the United Nations contribute to the implementation of the General Peace Agreement in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement.

"The Council remains deeply concerned by the reports of major violations of the cease-fire in several regions of Mozambique. It calls upon the parties to halt such violations immediately and scrupulously to respect the cease-fire and all the commitments entered into under the General Peace Agreement. It also urges the parties to cooperate fully with the interim Special Representative, and in particular to take all measures necessary to ensure the safety of United Nations staff in Mozambique.

"The Council wishes to reiterate its firm commitment to work towards a lasting peace in Mozambique. In this regard, it urges the parties to respect fully the cease-fire, which is a necessary condition for the speedy establishment and successful deployment of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ)."

Letter dated 27 October 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (see also S/22110/Add.21, S/23370/Add.12, S/23370/Add.27, S/23370/Add.37 and S/23370/Add.40)

The Security Council considered the item at its 3126th meeting, held on 27 October 1992, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations. The members of the Council had before them copies of a letter dated 27 October 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Angola, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President stated that, following consultations among members of the Security Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement (S/24720) on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has taken note of the letter dated 27 October 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Council concerning the situation in Angola. It expresses its serious concern at the deterioration of the political situation and the rising tension in that country.

"It once again calls on the parties to the Peace Accords to respect all the commitments undertaken in accordance with these accords, in particular with regard to the confinement of their troops and weapons,

demobilization, and formation of the unified national Armed Force. It also calls on the parties to refrain from any act that might heighten tension, impair the conduct of the electoral process and threaten the territorial integrity of Angola.

"The Security Council calls on UNITA and the other parties in the electoral process in Angola to respect the results of the elections held on 29 and 30 September 1992, which the Special Representative of the Secretary-General certified as being generally free and fair. It urges the leaders of the two parties to the Peace Accords to engage in a dialogue without delay so as to enable the second round of the presidential elections to be held. The Security Council will hold responsible any party which refuses to take part in such a dialogue, thereby jeopardizing the entire process.

"The Security Council strongly condemns the attacks and baseless accusations made by Vorgan radio of UNITA against the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II). It calls for the immediate cessation of these attacks and accusations, and reiterates its full support for the Special Representative and for UNAVEM II.

"The Security Council reiterates its readiness to act without delay on the basis of recommendations that the Secretary-General might make concerning the contribution of the United Nations to the completion of the electoral process."

The situation relating to Nagorny-Karabakh (see S/23370/Add.19)

By a letter dated 12 October 1992 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24656), the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations welcomed the efforts of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), especially those of the Minsk process, which were directed towards the peaceful resolution of the Nagorny-Karabakh conflict, and requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council because his Government was certain that the appropriate time for the direct involvement of the United Nations had come. Armenia further appealed to the United Nations to lend its experience and mechanisms to bring about and implement a lasting cease-fire agreement and, specifically, requested that the Secretary-General designate as soon as possible a special representative and send to the region a United Nations team of observers to assist the parties in reaching a cease-fire agreement and to monitor the situation thereafter.

The Security Council met to consider the item at its 3127th meeting, held on 27 October 1992, on the basis of the above request.

The President stated that, following consultations among members of the Security Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement (S/24721) on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council is deeply concerned by the grave situation which continues to prevail in Nagorny Karabakh and surrounding districts, and also by the resulting loss of human life and destruction of property, despite the cease-fire agreement concluded at Sochi on 21 September 1992.

"The Security Council reaffirms the terms of its statement of 26 August 1992 (S/24493) on the situation concerning Nagorny Karabakh, and in particular its support for the efforts of the Minsk Conference on the Nagorny Karabakh question within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). It strongly urges all the parties and others concerned to implement the cease-fire forthwith and to lift all blockades. It requests that the Minsk Conference be convened immediately and that political negotiations be undertaken in accordance with the President's rules of procedure. It urges all the parties and others concerned to cooperate closely with the CSCE and to participate positively in the Conference in order to reach an overall settlement of their disputes as soon as possible.

"The Security Council welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to send a representative to the region to evaluate the contribution which the United Nations might make in supporting the efforts of the CSCE and in providing humanitarian assistance."

An agenda for peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping (see S/23370/Add.26)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3128th meeting, held on 29 October 1992, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/24111) pursuant to the statement adopted at the summit meeting of the Security Council held on 31 January 1992.

The President stated that, following consultations among members of the Security Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement (S/24728) on behalf of the Council:

"Pursuant to the President's statement of 30 June 1992 (S/24210), the Security Council has begun to examine the Secretary-General's report entitled 'An agenda for peace' (S/24111).

"This examination of 'An agenda for peace' by the Security Council will be coordinated with the discussions carried out in the General Assembly. The Council welcomes in this regard the contact already established between the Presidents of the two organs and invites its President to continue and intensify such contacts.

"The Security Council intends to examine the proposals of the Secretary-General which concern it or are addressed to it. For this purpose, the members of the Council have decided to hold a meeting at least once a month on the report, such meetings being prepared for, as necessary, by a working group.

"One objective of this examination is to arrive at conclusions which would be considered during a special meeting of the Security Council. The Council will determine the date of this meeting, bearing in mind the progress of the work at the present session of the General Assembly, but it hopes to hold the meeting by next spring at the latest.

"The Security Council has followed with close interest the views expressed by Member States in the General Assembly during the general debate as well as during the discussion on item 10 of the agenda of the General Assembly. It has also noted the report of the special session of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (A/47/386). It has now identified the Secretary-General's proposals which concern it or are addressed to it.

"Without prejudice to the further examination of other proposals of the Secretary-General, and taking into account the greatly increased number and complexity of peace-keeping operations authorized by the Council during recent months, the Council believes that two suggestions contained in 'An agenda for peace' should be considered at this moment:

- The Security Council, in accordance with the recommendations contained in paragraph 51 of the Secretary-General's report, encourages Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their willingness to provide forces or capabilities to the United Nations for peace-keeping operations and the type of units or capabilities that might be available at short notice, subject to overriding national defence requirements and the approval of the Governments providing them. It further encourages the Secretariat and those Member States which have indicated such willingness to enter into direct dialogue so as to enable the Secretary-General to know with greater precision what forces or capabilities might be made available to the United Nations for particular peace-keeping operations, and on what time-scale;

- The Security Council shares the view of the Secretary-General in paragraph 52 of his report concerning the need for an augmentation of the strength and capability of military staff serving in the Secretariat and of civilian staff dealing more generally with peace-keeping matters in the Secretariat. The Council suggests to the Secretary-General that he report to it, as well as to the General Assembly, on this subject as soon as possible. The Secretary-General might consider in his report the establishment in the Secretariat of an enhanced peace-keeping planning staff and an operations centre in order to deal with the growing complexity of initial planning and control of peace-keeping operations in the field. The Council further suggests to Member States that they consider making available to the Secretariat appropriately experienced military or civilian staff, for a fixed period of time, to help with work on peace-keeping operations.

"Moreover, the Security Council intends to study those paragraphs which are addressed to it, including paragraph 41 concerning the special economic problems which may concern other States when sanctions are imposed on a State, paragraphs 64 and 65 concerning the role of regional organizations, and paragraph 25 concerning resort by the United Nations to fact-finding."

Central America: efforts towards peace (see S/20370/Add.29, S/20370/Add.44, S/21100/Add.12, S/21100/Add.15, S/21100/Add.17, S/21100/Add.20, S/21100/Add.22, S/21100/Add.44, S/22110/Add.18, S/22110/Add.20, S/22110/Add.39, S/22110/Add.44 and S/23370/Add.2)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3129th meeting, held on 30 October 1992, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the texts of letters dated 19 and 28 October 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24688 and S/24731).

The President drew attention to the provisional text of a draft resolution (S/24737), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Security Council proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/24737, and adopted it unanimously as resolution 784 (1992).

Resolution 784 (1992) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989,

Recalling also its resolutions 693 (1991) of 20 May 1991, 714 (1991) of 30 September 1991 and 729 (1992) of 14 January 1992,

Taking note of the letter from the Secretary-General dated 19 October 1992 (S/24688), in which he announced a delay in the schedule laid down in resolution 729 (1992),

Noting also the letter from the Secretary-General dated 28 October 1992 (S/24731), in which he proposed an interim extension of the current mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL),

1. Approves the proposal of the Secretary-General to extend the current mandate of ONUSAL for a period ending on 30 November 1992;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it, between now and that date, recommendations on the period of extension of the mandate, on the mandate and strength that ONUSAL will need, taking into account progress already made, in order to verify the implementation of the final

phases of the peace process in El Salvador together with their financial implications;

3. Urges both parties to respect scrupulously and to implement in good faith the commitments assumed by them under the agreements signed on 16 January 1992 at Mexico City and to respond positively to the Secretary-General's latest proposals to them aimed at overcoming the current difficulties;

4. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

Letter dated 29 October 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (see also S/22110/Add.21, S/23370/Add.12, S/23370/Add.27, S/23370/Add.37 and S/23370/Add.40)

The Security Council began to consider the item at its 3130th meeting, held on 30 October 1992, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it a letter dated 29 October 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) (S/24736).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Angola, Brazil, Portugal and South Africa, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to the provisional text of a draft resolution (S/24738), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations. He also announced revisions to operative paragraphs 3 and 9 of the draft resolution in its provisional form.

The Security Council proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/24738, as orally revised in its provisional form, and adopted it unanimously as resolution 785 (1992).

Resolution 785 (1992) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and 747 (1992) of 24 March 1992,

Recalling also the statement made on its behalf by the President of the Security Council on 27 October 1992 (S/24720),

Taking note of the letter of the Secretary-General dated 29 October 1992 (S/24736), in which he recommends an extension of the existing mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) for an interim period,

Deeply concerned at the deterioration of the political situation and the rising tension in Angola,

Deeply concerned also at the reports of the recent resumption of hostilities by UNITA in Luanda and Huambo,

Affirming that any party which fails to abide by all the commitments entered into under the "Acordos de Paz para Angola" will be rejected by the international community, and that the results of use of force will not be accepted,

1. Approves the recommendation of the Secretary-General to extend the existing mandate of UNAVEM II for an interim period, until 30 November 1992;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it by that date a detailed report on the situation in Angola together with long-term recommendations, accompanied by the financial implications thereof, on the mandate and strength of UNAVEM II;

3. Strongly condemns any such resumption of hostilities and urgently demands that such acts cease forthwith;

4. Calls on all States to refrain from any action which directly or indirectly could jeopardize the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and increase the tension in the country;

5. Reiterates its full support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UNAVEM II, and its strong condemnation of the attacks and baseless accusations made by UNITA's radio station, Vorgan, against the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UNAVEM II;

6. Supports the statement by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General certifying that the elections held on 29 and 30 September 1992 were generally free and fair and calls upon UNITA and the other parties to the electoral process in Angola to respect the results of the elections;

7. Calls upon the parties to the "Acordos de Paz" to abide by all the commitments entered into under the Accords, in particular with regard to the confinement of their troops and collection of their weapons, demobilization and the formation of the unified national armed force, and to refrain from any act that might heighten tension, jeopardize the continued conduct of the electoral process and threaten the territorial integrity of Angola;

8. Urges the leaders of the two parties to engage in a dialogue without delay so as to enable the second round of the presidential elections to be held promptly;

9. Reaffirms that it will hold responsible any party which refuses to take part in such a dialogue, thereby jeopardizing the entire process, and reiterates its readiness to consider all appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations to secure implementation of the "Acordos de Paz";

10. Decides to remain seized of the question.

The situation in Tajikistan

The Security Council met to consider the item at its 3131st meeting, held on 30 October 1992, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

The President stated that, following consultations among members of the Security Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement (S/24742) on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has considered the communications received from the Government of Tajikistan.

"The Security Council expresses its very grave concern about the continuing deterioration in the situation in Tajikistan, which is causing considerable loss of human life and serious material damage. It notes with concern the consequences for peace and security in the region that this crisis might entail.

"The Security Council calls on all parties to the conflict to end the fighting. It urges the Government of Tajikistan, local authorities, party leaders and other groups concerned to enter into a political dialogue with a view to reaching an overall settlement of the conflict by peaceful means. It calls on parties in neighbouring countries to refrain from any action which might contribute to increasing tension and to impeding a settlement.

"The Security Council welcomes the efforts made by the member countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States, on the initiative of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, and those undertaken by other States to help Tajikistan to resolve the crisis. It invites the Government of Tajikistan and all other parties to the conflict to cooperate actively with all these efforts.

"The Security Council welcomes the Secretary-General's decision to send a goodwill mission, including a humanitarian assistance mission, to Tajikistan and Central Asia, in response to the requests of the Governments of the region, within the next few days as a contribution by the United Nations to resolving the conflict.

"The Security Council calls on all parties to the conflict and the neighbouring countries to facilitate the work of the Secretary-General's mission and to ensure the safety of its personnel."

The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (see also S/22110/Add.50, S/23370/Add.1, S/23370/Add.5, S/23370/Add.7, S/23370/Add.14, S/23370/Add.16, S/23370/Add.19, S/23370/Add.21, S/23370/Add.23, S/23370/Add.24, S/23370/Add.26, S/23370/Add.28, S/23370/Add.29, S/23370/Add.31, S/23370/Add.32, S/23370/Add.35, S/23370/Add.36, S/23370/Add.37 and S/23370/Add.40)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3132nd meeting, held on 30 October 1992, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

The President stated that, following consultations among members of the Security Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement (S/24744) on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council remains concerned by the continuing conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with its resultant loss of life and material damage, which threaten international peace and security and by reports of egregious violations of international humanitarian law by whomsoever committed.

"The Security Council is appalled by the most recent reports that Serb militia in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina are attacking civilians fleeing from the city of Jajce.

"The Council strongly condemns any such attacks which constitute grave violations of international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions, and reaffirms that persons who commit or order the commission of grave breaches of these Conventions are individually responsible in respect of such breaches. The Council wishes that such violations be brought to the attention of the Commission of Experts mentioned in resolution 780 (1992).

"The Council demands that all such attacks cease immediately."

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SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

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During the week ending 7 November 1992, the Security Council took no action on any of the items listed therein.

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SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

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During the week ending 14 November 1992, the Security Council took action on the following item:

The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (see also S/22110/Add.50, S/23370/Add.1, S/23370/Add.5, S/23370/Add.7, S/23370/Add.14, S/23370/Add.16, S/23370/Add.19, S/23370/Add.21, S/23370/Add.23, S/23370/Add.24, S/23370/Add.26, S/23370/Add.28, S/23370/Add.29, S/23370/Add.31, S/23370/Add.32, S/23370/Add.35, S/23370/Add.36, S/23370/Add.37, S/23370/Add.40 and S/23370/Add.43)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3133rd meeting, held on 10 November 1992, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it a report of the

Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 781 (1992) (S/24767 and Add.1) and a letter dated 6 November 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24783).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to the provisional text of a draft resolution (S/24784), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations. He also announced revisions to the text of the draft resolution in its provisional form.

The Security Council proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/24784, as orally revised in its provisional form, and adopted it unanimously as resolution 786 (1992).

Resolution 786 (1992) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 781 (1992) of 9 October 1992,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 5 November 1992 (S/24767 and Add.1) and his subsequent letter of 6 November 1992 (S/24783) submitted pursuant to resolution 781 (1992),

Considering that the establishment of a ban on military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina constitutes an essential element for the safety of the delivery of humanitarian assistance and a decisive step for the cessation of hostilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Taking into account the need for a speedy deployment of monitors on the ground for observation and verification purposes,

Gravely concerned at the indication in the Secretary-General's letter of 6 November 1992 of possible violations of its resolution 781 (1992) and of the impossibility of corroborating the information on such violations by technical means presently available to the United Nations Protection Force,

Determined to ensure the safety of humanitarian flights to Bosnia and Herzegovina,

1. Welcomes the current advance deployment of military observers of the United Nations Protection Force and the European Community Monitoring Mission at airfields in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);

2. Reaffirms its ban on military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which applies to all flights, whether of fixed-wing or rotary-wing aircraft, subject to the exceptions contained in paragraph 1 of its resolution 781 (1992), and reiterates that all parties and others concerned must comply with this ban;

3. Endorses the general concept of operations described in the Secretary-General's report and calls on all parties and others concerned, including all Governments operating aircraft in the area, to cooperate fully with the United Nations Protection Force in its implementation;

4. Calls upon all parties and others concerned henceforth to direct all requests for authorizations of flights pursuant to paragraph 3 of its resolution 781 (1992) to the United Nations Protection Force, with special provisions being made for flights of the United Nations Protection Force, and all other flights in support of United Nations operations, including humanitarian assistance;

5. Approves the recommendation in paragraph 10 of the Secretary-General's report that the strength of the United Nations Protection Force be increased, as proposed in paragraph 5 of the report, in order to permit it to implement the concept of operations;

6. Reiterates its determination to consider urgently, in the case of violations when further reported to it in accordance with its resolution 781 (1992), the further measures necessary to enforce the ban on military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

7. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

By a letter dated 5 October 1992 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24620), the representatives of Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and Turkey, in their capacity as members of the Contact Group of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), requested, in view of the approaching winter and the grim situation wherein perhaps one tenth of the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina would perish as a result of starvation, exposure and disease, the convening of an immediate meeting of the Security Council to consider taking the following urgent action: (a) unhindered delivery of humanitarian relief to all parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including Sarajevo, by establishing safe corridors; (b) appropriate measures to prevent air attacks by the Serbian side against targets in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as to ensure the safety of humanitarian flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina; and (c) taking steps to bring before an international tribunal those responsible for the abhorrent practice of "ethnic cleansing", for mass killings and the commission of other grave breaches of international humanitarian law and in particular the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949.

By a letter dated 4 November 1992 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24761), the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations stressed that, despite the commitments that had been undertaken at the London Conference, the Serbians had stepped up their aggression to complete the conquest and ethnic cleansing of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and requested the convening of a formal Security Council meeting as soon as practicable, in view of the need for urgent steps to stop that aggression, to implement existing Security Council and General Assembly resolutions and to enforce the London Conference commitments.

By a letter dated 9 November 1992 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24785), the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations, noting that his Government was extremely alarmed by the situation prevailing in Bosnia and Herzegovina, requested that an urgent meeting of the Security Council be convened and stated that, in his opinion, the Council's work would be usefully aided by the presence, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, of the two Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, Mr. Cyrus Vance and Lord David Owen, as well as Mr. Mazowiecki, the author of two reports on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, the first of which had been distributed as a Council document (S/24516).

By a letter dated 9 November 1992 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24786), the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations, noting that his Government was gravely concerned by the current situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, requested that an urgent meeting of the Security Council be convened to examine that situation and proposed that the Security Council should invite Mr. Mazowiecki to speak before it, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure.

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3134th and 3135th meetings, held on 13 November 1992.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Afghanistan, Albania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, the Comoros, Croatia, Egypt, Germany, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lithuania, Malaysia, Norway, Pakistan, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Slovenia, Tunisia, Turkey and Ukraine, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

At the 3134th meeting, the President drew attention to the request contained in the letter dated 12 November 1992 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations (S/24804) that, in accordance with its previous practice, the Security Council invite the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations to participate in the debate. He said that the request was not made pursuant to rule 37 or rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure but that, if it was approved, the Council would be inviting the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations to participate, not under rule 37 or rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, but with the same rights of participation as under rule 37.

Following a discussion, the Security Council adopted the proposal by 10 votes in favour, to 1 against (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (Belgium, France, Hungary and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).